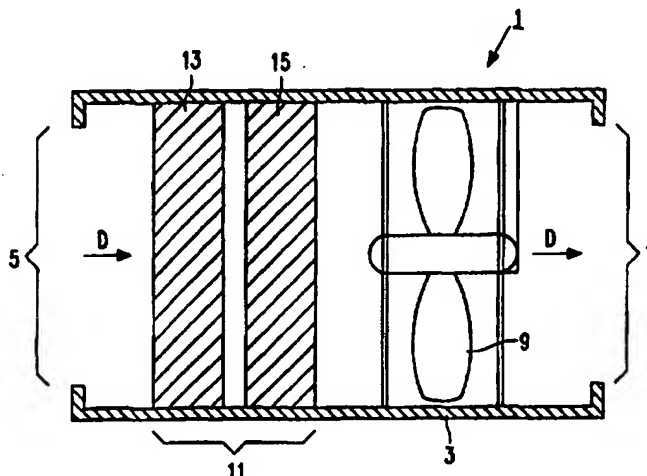




INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/IB97/00562 (22) International Filing Date: 16 May 1997 (16.05.97) (30) Priority Data: 96201523.6 31 May 1996 (31.05.96) EP (34) Countries for which the regional or international application was filed: NL et al. 97200092.1 14 January 1997 (14.01.97) EP (34) Countries for which the regional or international application was filed: NL et al. (71) Applicant: PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V. [NL/NL]; Groenewoudseweg 1, NL-5621 BA Eindhoven (NL). (71) Applicant (for SE only): PHILIPS NORDEN AB [SE/SE]; Kottbygatan 7, Kista, S-164 85 Stockholm (SE). (72) Inventors: MARRA, Johannes; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). THIJSEN, Theodorus, Leonardus, Gerardus, Maria; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). BRUGGINK, Wilhelm, Hendrikus, Maria; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). (74) Agent: STOLK, Steven, A.; Internationaal Octrooibureau B.V., P.O. Box 220, NL-5600 AE Eindhoven (NL).		(81) Designated States: JP, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published With international search report.

(54) Title: AIR FILTRATION DEVICE



(57) Abstract

An air filtration device (1) comprising: a housing (3) having an air inlet (5) and an air outlet (7); air displacement means (9) for displacing air from the inlet (5) to the outlet (7) in a direction D through a filter element (11), the filter element (11) comprising at least one filter unit (13) comprising an absorbent, fibrous material which is impregnated with an aqueous solution of an acid or a base. In a particular embodiment, the filter element comprises two filter units (13, 15) in series arrangement, one (15) of which is impregnated with an aqueous solution of an acid and the other (13) of which is impregnated with an aqueous solution of a base. If so desired, at least one filter unit (13, 15) may be additionally impregnated with an alkali-metal humectant (such as potassium formate) and/or an organic amine compound selected from the group formed by urea and the alkanol amines (such as *tris*-hydroxymethylaminomethane). At least one filter unit may also be impregnated with a pH indicator substance.

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"Air filtration device"

The invention relates to an air filtration device comprising:

- a housing having an air inlet and an air outlet;
- air displacement means for displacing air from the inlet to the outlet in a direction D through a filter element.

5 The invention also relates to a filter element for use in such a device.

 The term "air filtration device" is intended to refer to any device which can be used to filter certain gaseous substances out of a volume of air. In particular, it refers to such specific devices as motorized air filters, but it is also intended to refer to such devices as air conditioners, air humidifiers, air de-humidifiers, evaporative coolers,
10 ventilators, vacuum cleaners, oxygen supply apparatus, breathing masks, *etc.*, whenever such devices incorporate an air filter element. It should be explicitly noted that the term "gaseous" as here employed is intended to refer both to gases and vapours.

15 A device as specified in the opening paragraph is known from United Stated Patent US 4,289,513, in which the filter element consists, for example, of a corrugated sheet of fibrous sorption paper which is impregnated with a finely particulate active substance, such as activated carbon or activated silica gel. When air is caused to flow through such a filter element (*e.g.* in an air intake filter for an internal combustion engine),
20 gaseous pollutants, such as fuel vapours, are intended to be filtered out mainly *via* a physical reaction with the active substance.

 A disadvantage of such a filter element is that it is relatively ineffective in filtering out gaseous pollutants having a molecular weight below about 50-60 (and thus possessing a high volatility). This is *inter alia* due to the fact that absorption of such volatile
25 substances by activated carbon, alumina or silica gel occurs *via* a rather weak physical interaction, together with the fact that the activity of such substances is rather "general" in nature, in that they cannot be efficiently targeted at specific gaseous pollutants. In addition, the absorption of many gaseous pollutants by activated carbon, alumina or silica gel deteriorates at high relative humidities ($RH \geq$ about 60%). As a result, many gaseous

substances will only be partially filtered out by the known filter, whereas other gaseous substances (such as NH_3 and formaldehyde vapour, for example) will not be removed at all.

5 It is an object of the invention to provide an air filtration device in which these shortcomings are alleviated. In particular, it is an object of the invention that such a filtration device should be capable of more efficiently filtering gaseous substances of high volatility out of air.

These and other objects are achieved in a device as specified in the
10 opening paragraph, characterized in that the filter element comprises at least one filter unit comprising an absorbent, fibrous material which is impregnated with an aqueous solution of an acid or a base.

An immediate advantage of the air filtration device according to the invention is that the operation of its filter element employs wet-chemical reactions, as
15 opposed to the intrinsically less effective dry physical reactions relied upon in the prior art filter, such wet-chemical reactions being highly effective even at high relative humidities. In addition, a given filter unit is highly dedicated, being specifically designed to filter out either acidic gaseous pollutants (such as carboxylates, mercaptans, SO_2 , HNO_2 and HNO_3) or basic gaseous pollutants (such as amines and ammonia). Moreover, as will be further elucidated
20 hereunder, a given filter unit can, if so desired, be impregnated with additional aqueous substances, so as to allow the additional removal of more specific pollutants from the air (such as formaldehyde vapour).

Because of its high efficiency and favorable mass-transfer kinetics, the filter element in the inventive device can afford to be much smaller (thinner) than a
25 comparable prior art filter. In addition to the material savings which this implies, a further advantage is that an air stream traversing the inventive filter element will undergo a smaller pressure-drop than in the prior art filter, which results in quieter operation.

Various acids and bases are suitable for application in impregnating the fibrous material in the filter element. For example, suitable acids include citric acid and
30 phosphoric acid, whereas suitable bases include XOH , XYHPO_4 , XYZPO_4 , XHCO_3 and XYCO_3 , wherein X, Y and Z represent alkali metals (not necessarily mutually distinct). These substances are non-odorous, which is essential to applications in human or animal habitations. In addition, they are non-volatile at room temperature, which prolongs the useful life of the filter unit. Moreover, they are relatively hygroscopic, so that they tend to attract

moisture to the filter unit, thereby promoting continued high efficiency of the wet-chemical reactions on which the operation of a filter unit is based.

An advantageous embodiment of the device according to the invention is characterized in that the filter element comprises two filter units in series arrangement, one of which is impregnated with an aqueous solution of an acid and the other of which is impregnated with an aqueous solution of a base. With such a filter element, it is possible to efficiently remove both basic and acidic pollutants from air.

The choice as to whether a filter unit is impregnated with an acidic or a basic solution or both will depend *inter alia* on the intended application environment of the air filtration device. For example, one can envisage air filtration devices which are specifically tailored to:

- (1) smoky environments (e.g. restaurants and bars);
- (2) odorous environments (e.g. lavatories and locker rooms);
- (3) polluted environments (e.g. buildings in large cities or near large industrial complexes).

In case (1), good results will generally be achieved with an acid-impregnated filter unit, whereas a base-impregnated filter unit will generally give better results in cases (2) and (3). Of course, even better results will be achieved in all three cases if a double filter unit is employed, as described in the previous paragraph.

Another advantageous embodiment of the device according to the invention is characterized in that at least one filter unit is additionally impregnated with a humectant. The purpose of such a (hygroscopic) humectant is to better guarantee that the filter unit remains satisfactorily moist — thereby ensuring that the filter's absorption reactions retain a high efficiency — even under conditions of low relative air humidity (down to $RH \approx 10-20\%$, for example). Suitable examples of such humectants include urea, inorganic lithium salts, $X'Y'HPO_4$, $X'Y'Z'PO_4$, and various organic alkali-metal compounds, such as X' lactate, X' formate, X' acetate, X' methylsulphate, X' ethylsulphate, X' propylsulphate, $X'Y'Z'$ citrate, $X'Y'$ camphorate, $X'Y'$ glycerophosphate, X' glycolate, $X'Y'$ succinate, $X'Y'$ tartrate, $X'Y'$ malonate, X' formaldehyde sulfoxylate, and their mixtures, wherein X' , Y' and Z' represent alkali metals (not necessarily mutually distinct, and not necessarily distinct from the alkali metals X and Y referred to above). If so desired, more than one humectant may be employed in a given filter unit.

A further embodiment of the device according to the invention is characterized in that at least one filter unit is additionally impregnated with at least one

organic amine compound selected from the group formed by urea and the alkanol amines. The purpose of such impregnation is the absorption of formaldehyde vapour from the air. Formaldehyde (HCHO) occurs in tobacco smoke and vehicle exhaust fumes, and is also emitted from urea-formaldehyde foam insulation and pressed-wood products, for example.

5 Even in concentrations as low as 0.1 ppm, it can cause considerable irritation of the eyes, skin and airways, particularly in people suffering from asthma or emphysema. An example of a particularly suitable alkanol amine in the current context is *tris*-hydroxymethylaminomethane.

A surprising aspect of the invention is that, whereas XHCO_3 on its own or urea on its own will not absorb formaldehyde vapour, the combination of XHCO_3 and urea is very effective at doing so.

A particular embodiment of an air filtration device according to the invention is characterized in that at least one filter unit is impregnated with an aqueous solution comprising:

15	base:	5-30	wt. %
	humectant:	0.5-5	wt. %
	organic amine compound:	2-15	wt. %

These ranges refer to percentages by weight ("wt. %"), and are chosen so as to prevent the filter unit from becoming ineffective due to drying out, down to a minimal relative air humidity of about 10-20%, while also preventing over-saturation (leaking) of the filter unit, up to a maximal relative air humidity of about 90-95%. If so desired, one may employ more than one humectant and/or more than one organic amine compound, in which case the weight-percentages given above refer to total (sum) quantities.

A further embodiment of the inventive air filtration device is characterized in that at least one filter unit is impregnated with an aqueous solution comprising:

25	acid:	5-50	wt. %
	organic amine compound:	5-30	wt. %

As in the previous paragraph, these concentrations ensure satisfactory use of the filter unit at air humidities in the approximate range 20-95%. Once again, if so desired, one may employ more than one organic amine compound, in which case the weight-percentage given above refers to a total (sum) quantity.

In an advantageous embodiment of the air filtration device according to the invention, at least one filter unit is provided with means for visually indicating that the filter unit has been exhausted beyond a certain level. In such a device, the consumer can

readily see when a filter unit has been exhausted to a point where its efficiency is no longer satisfactory, and can thus replace the filter unit on time. In a particular embodiment, a pH indicator substance is incorporated in the filter unit, which substance changes its color once a certain amount of gas has been absorbed in the filter unit. Examples of suitable pH indicator

5 substances include:

- For use in an acid-impregnated filter unit: bromophenol blue, bromochlorophenol blue, bromocresol green, congo red, methyl red and their alkali-metal salts. Such substances undergo a color change in dilute aqueous solution when the pH of that solution increases from 3.0 to 5.0, for example;
- 10 - For use in a base-impregnated filter unit: neutral red, phenol red, bromothymol blue, alizarin, bromoxylene blue and their alkali-metal salts. Such substances undergo a color change in dilute aqueous solution when the pH of that solution decreases from 8.0 to 6.0, for example.

The pH indicator substance can be conveniently incorporated in a given filter unit together
15 with other chemical impregnants if all such chemicals are first mixed together and then dissolved so as to form an aqueous impregnant solution. The amount of pH indicator substance should be sufficiently high to ensure clearly visible discoloration of the filter unit when it becomes exhausted; to this end, in a preferential embodiment of the inventive filter unit, the amount of pH indicator substance in the impregnant solution should lie in the range
20 0,01 - 0.5 wt%. For reasons of economy (for example), one may choose to incorporate the pH indicator substance in only a limited portion of the filter unit; one may then isolate such a portion from the surrounding filter material using, for example, a glass or plastic barrier, so as to prevent unwanted leakage of the pH indicator substance out of the said portion.

The absorbent, fibrous material of the filter unit(s) may, for example, be
25 selected from the group formed by glass fiber papers, crêpe papers, Kraft papers, wool, silk, cellulosic fiber fabrics (such as cotton, linen, viscose or rayon) and synthetic fiber fabrics (such as nylon, polyester, polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinylalcohol, acrylics, polyamide and carbon fiber). It should be explicitly noted that the fibrous material employed in different filter units need not be the same.

30 In a preferential embodiment of the device according to the invention, the fibrous material is selected from the group formed by hydrophilic glass fiber paper and ozone-bleached crêpe paper (such as ozone-bleached coffee filter paper). Apart from being chemically inert, having the desired wet-strength and being highly absorbent, such papers are particularly odorless when impregnated with the aqueous solutions referred to above. Specific

example of such papers include *Whatman GF/A* (Whatman, United Kingdom), *Sibille Dalle filtre à café blanc RH 57 gsm* and *Sibille Dalle sup/super hydrocel blanc 49 gsm* (PSG PILLO-PAK, Eerbeek, The Netherlands).

A further preferential embodiment of the inventive device is characterized
5 in that the fibrous material is interspersed with a plurality of relatively straight, open-ended channels which extend substantially parallel to the direction D. The inventors have found that such an embodiment ensures optimal interaction of an air stream in the direction D with the chemicals in a filter unit, allowing the filter unit to have a minimal depth d_c in the direction D for a given average air speed v_a . Specific embodiments of this concept include filter
10 elements in which:

- (a) at least one filter unit comprises a plurality of mutually parallel sheets of the fibrous material, each sheet extending substantially parallel to the direction D;
- (b) at least one filter unit comprises a plurality of corrugated sheets of the fibrous material, the corrugations extending substantially parallel to the direction D.

15 A further embodiment of the device according to the invention is characterized in that the smallest dimension d_c of the channels measured perpendicular to the direction D lies in the range 0.25-4 mm. For air speeds v_a of the order of 0.5-1.5 m/s, values of d_c in the quoted range generally ensure a laminar flow of air through the filter unit.

In addition to the filter units already referred to heretofore, the filter
20 element may comprise additional components (in series arrangement) which are intended to fulfil general or specific purposes. For example, it is possible to incorporate a special (dry) filter for absorbing particulate matter such as dust or soot, or to employ an extra wet-chemical filter which is intended to remove a specific substance such as mercury vapour. It is also possible to incorporate an activated carbon filter into the device, for the removal of
25 less-volatile hydrocarbon gases, radon, ozone and NO_2 . Moreover, one can intentionally include an aroma pad in the device, so as to (lightly) perfume the air emerging therefrom.

The invention and its attendant advantages will be further elucidated with
30 the aid of exemplary embodiments and the accompanying schematic drawings, whereby:

Figure 1 renders a cross-sectional view of a particular embodiment of an air filtration device according to the invention;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a particular embodiment of a filter unit suitable for use in the subject of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of the subject of Figure 2.

Corresponding features in the various Figures are denoted by identical reference symbols.

5

Embodiment 1

Figure 1 renders a cross-sectional view of a particular embodiment of an air filtration device 1 according to the invention. The device 1 comprises a housing 3 having an air inlet 5 and an air outlet 7. Also present are means 9 for causing a flow of air from the inlet 5 to the outlet 7 in a direction D through a filter element 11. The means 9 are here embodied as an electric fan which sucks air through the element 11 in the direction D.

The filter element 11 comprises a first filter unit 13 and a second filter unit 15 in series arrangement. Each of the units 13, 15 comprises an absorbent, fibrous material which is impregnated with an aqueous solution. In this particular embodiment, the fibrous material is a hydrophilic glass-fiber paper (Whatman GF/A), and the units 13, 15 are impregnated as follows:

20

Filter unit 13

Filter unit 15

KHCO₃: 20 wt. %

citric acid: 15 wt. %

K formate: 1 wt. %

urea: 15 wt. %

25

urea: 5 wt. %

As an alternative to 5 wt. % urea, filter unit 13 may also comprise 5 wt. % *tris*-hydroxymethylaminomethane. As an alternative to 15 wt. % citric acid and 15 wt. % urea, filter unit 15 may also comprise 24 wt. % H₃PO₄ and 5 wt. % urea. If so desired, filter unit 13 may additionally comprise 0.07 wt. % phenol red, and filter unit 15 may additionally comprise 0.07 wt. % bromophenol blue.

30

Embodiment 2

In an alternative embodiment to that specified in Embodiment 1, the fibrous material is an ozone-bleached crêpe paper, and the units 13 and 15 are impregnated as follows:

5	<u>Filter unit 13</u>	<u>Filter unit 15</u>
	KHCO ₃ : 20 wt. %	citric acid: 35 wt. %
	K formate: 4 wt. %	urea: 5 wt. %
	urea 3 wt. %	bromophenol blue: 0.07 wt. %
10	<i>tris</i> -HAM 4 wt. %	
	phenol red 0.07 wt. %	

wherein the term *tris*-HAM is used as shorthand notation for *tris*-hydroxymethylaminomethane.

15

Embodiment 3

Figure 2 renders a perspective view of a particular filter unit 13 suitable for use in an air filtration device 1 according to the invention. The fibrous material of the unit 13 is interspersed with a plurality of relatively straight, open-ended channels 25 which extend substantially parallel to the direction D. As here depicted, this is achieved by embodying the fibrous material as a series of mutually parallel planar sheets 21 which are glued to supports 23 at two opposite extremities, the gaps 25 between neighbouring sheets 21 acting as the channels hereabove referred to. This arrangement corresponds to case (a) above.

In this particular embodiment, the sheets 21 have a thickness of 0.35 mm and a depth d_h of 42 mm in the direction D. The smallest dimension d_c of the channels 25 (in this case, the mutual separation of the sheets 21) is 1 mm. The filter unit 13 has a square cross-section perpendicular to the direction D, measuring $28 \times 28 \text{ cm}^2$. Assuming an average air speed v_a of 1.4 m/s in the direction D, the filter unit 13 can filter 300 m^3 of air per hour, with a pressure-drop of 13 Pa in the direction D.

Embodiment 4

Figure 3 shows a perspective view of a filter unit 13 which represents a modification of the subject of Figure 2. In this alternative, corrugated sheets of fibrous material separate adjacent sheets 21. The corrugations 27 define air channels 25' which extend parallel to the direction D. This arrangement corresponds to case (b) above.

5 As here depicted, the period of the corrugations 27 is greater than their height, so that the smallest dimension d_c of the channels 25' is the mutual separation of the sheets 21.

In particular embodiment, the filter unit 13 has a square cross-section measuring $28 \times 28 \text{ cm}^2$ perpendicular to the direction D, the thickness of the sheets 21 is
10 0.2 mm, the value of d_c is 1 mm, and the depth d_u is 27 mm. Assuming an average air speed v_a of 1.7 m/s parallel to the direction D, the filter unit 13 can filter 300 m^3 of air per hour, with a pressure-drop of 27 Pa in the direction D.

As an alternative to the arrangement depicted in Figure 2, a long corrugated sheet of fibrous material can be rolled up into a spiral roll, and arranged so that
15 its cylindrical axis is parallel to the direction D.

Embodiment 5

20 In a particular experiment performed by the inventors, a crêpe-paper filter unit 15 identical to that described in Embodiment 4 was immersed in a bath comprising approximately 1 kg of an aqueous solution of 24 wt.% H_3PO_4 and 5 wt.% urea. After being allowed to soak for 10 minutes, the unit 15 was removed from the bath and allowed to dry at ambient humidity (60%). It was found that the unit 15 had absorbed all of the aqueous
25 solution from the bath.

CLAIMS:

1. An air filtration device comprising:
 - a housing having an air inlet and an air outlet;
 - air displacement means for displacing air from the inlet to the outlet in a direction D through a filter element,
- 5 characterized in that the filter element comprises at least one filter unit comprising an absorbent, fibrous material which is impregnated with an aqueous solution of an acid or a base.
2. A device according to Claim 1, characterized in that the filter element comprises two filter units in series arrangement, one of which is impregnated with an
- 10 aqueous solution of an acid and the other of which is impregnated with an aqueous solution of a base.
3. A device according to Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that at least one filter unit is additionally impregnated with a humectant.
4. A device according to any of the Claims 1-3, characterized in that at least
- 15 one filter unit is additionally impregnated with at least one organic amine compound selected from the group formed by urea and the alkanol amines.
5. A device according to Claim 4, characterized in that at least one filter unit is impregnated with an aqueous solution comprising:

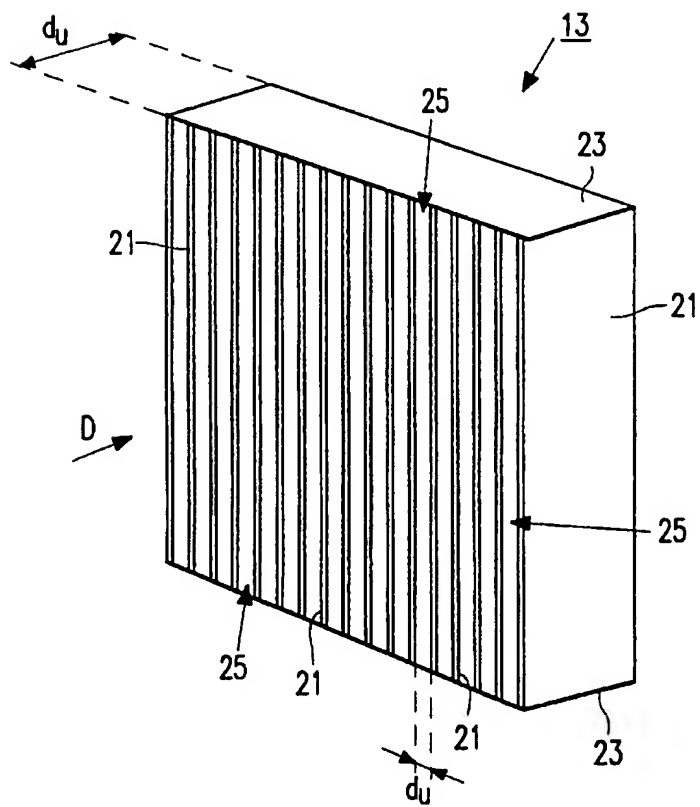
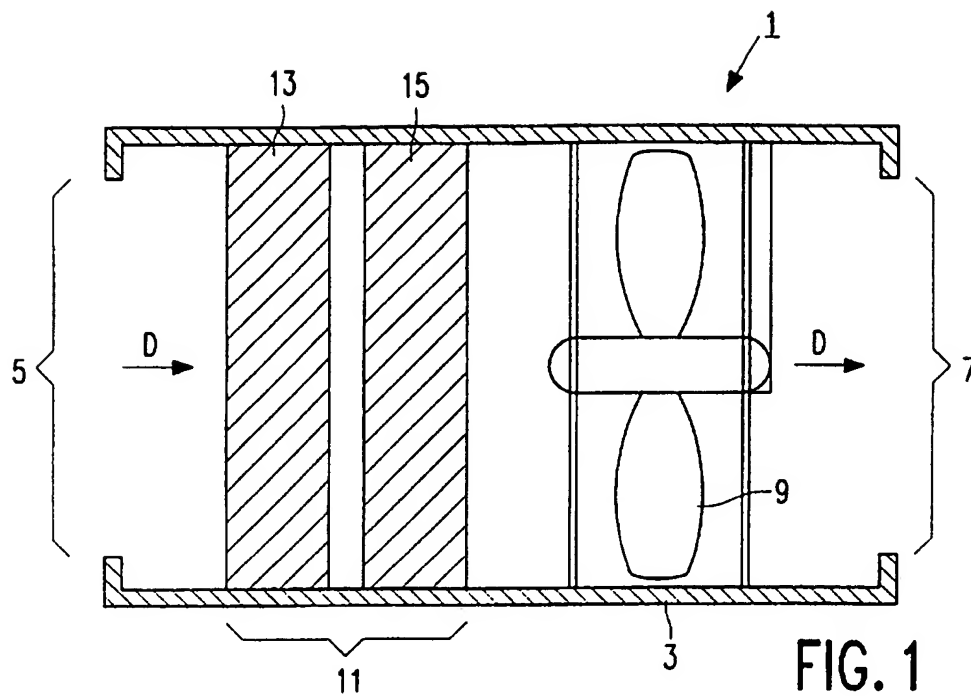
base:	5-30	wt. %
humectant:	0.5-5	wt. %
organic amine compound:	2-15	wt. %
- 20
6. A device according to Claim 4 or 5, characterized in that at least one filter unit is impregnated with an aqueous solution comprising:

acid:	5-50	wt. %
organic amine compound:	5-30	wt. %
- 25
7. A device according to any of the Claims 1-6, characterized in that the fibrous material is selected from the group formed by hydrophilic glass fiber paper and ozone-bleached crêpe paper.
8. A device according to any of the Claims 1-7, characterized in that a pH

indicator substance is incorporated in at least one filter unit, which substance changes its color once a certain amount of gas has been absorbed in the filter unit.

9. A device according to any of the Claims 1-8, characterized in that the fibrous material is interspersed with a plurality of relatively straight, open-ended channels which extend substantially parallel to the direction D.
10. A device according to Claims 9, characterized in that the smallest dimension of the channels measured perpendicular to the direction D lies in the range 0.25-4 mm.
11. A filter element as specified in any of the Claims 1-10.

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2/2

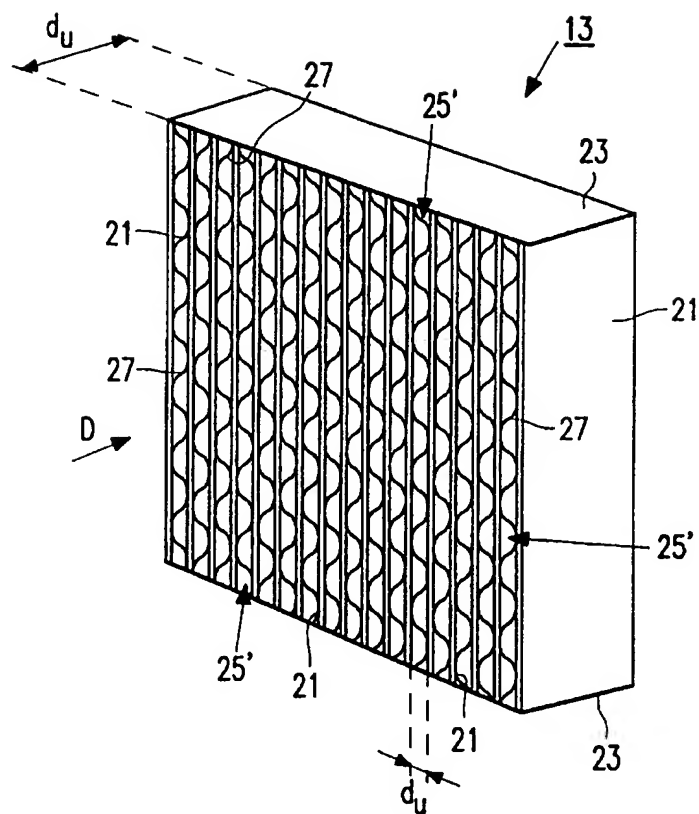


FIG. 3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IB 97/00562

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: B01D 53/04

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: B01D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 4289513 A (RICHARD D. BROWNHILL ET AL), 15 Sept 1981 (15.09.81), claims 1-3, abstract ---	1
A	WO 8605120 A1 (GENERAL TIME CORPORATION), 12 Sept 1986 (12.09.86), figure 7, abstract --	1
A	EP 0596441 A2 (EBARA CORPORATION), 11 May 1994 (11.05.94), claims 4,5, abstract --	1



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



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Date of the actual completion of the international search

1 August 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/IB 97/00562

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/IB 97/00562

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